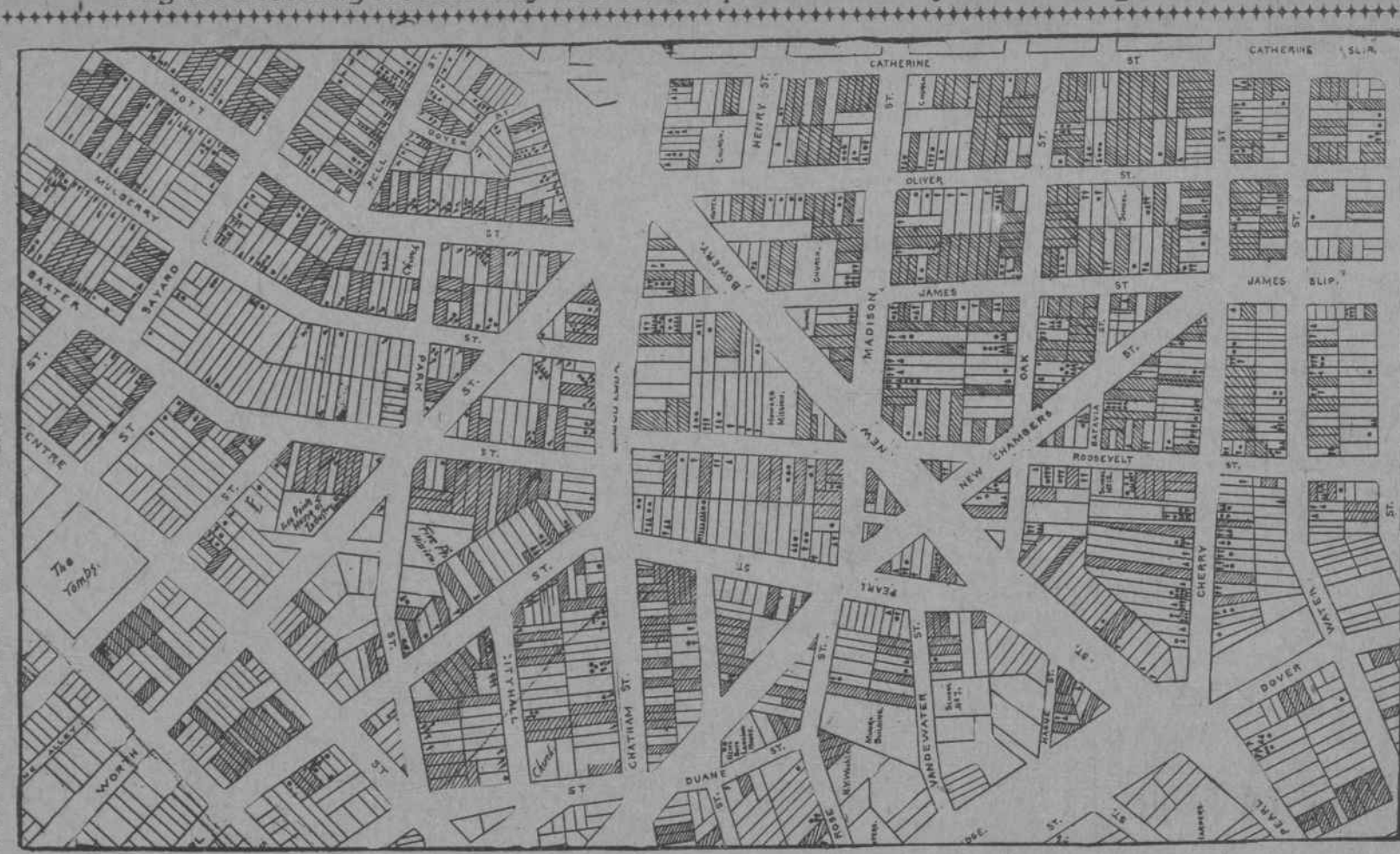


Diagram Recording the Mortality from Consumption in Two City Wards During Three Years.



1898. It was prepared by the Board of Health to show the extent of the epidemic in the two wards during the years 1896, 1897 and 1898. The diagram shows the mortality from consumption in the two wards during the three years. The diagram is a grid of streets with various blocks shaded in different patterns to represent mortality data. The streets shown include Duane, Broadway, Chambers, Nassau, and others. The shading indicates the extent of the epidemic in different areas.

John A. O'Reilly, Sergeant, April 22, 1898. Patrick H. Jones, Sergeant, May 5, 1898. Dennis F. Gallagher, Sergeant, May 5, 1898.

Some of the officers specifically referred to in the McAneney letter are those: Name, Office, Date of Promotion. William S. Dwyer, Inspector, Jan. 7, 1898. William S. Dwyer, Deputy Chief, Jan. 7, 1898. William S. Dwyer, Deputy Chief, Jan. 7, 1898. William S. Dwyer, Deputy Chief, Jan. 7, 1898.

Mayor Van Wyck signed the ordinance passed by the Municipal Assembly and the Board of Estimates and Appropriations yesterday, authorizing the Comptroller to issue bonds to the amount of \$100,000 to pay for the preliminary work on the proposed bridges over the East River between Manhattan and Queens and Manhattan and Brooklyn boroughs.

FLY-WHEEL KILLS AT LONG RANGE. A Fragment Bursts Through from Basement to Third Floor.

In all the titanic havoc wrought yesterday by the bursting of a driving wheel in the Lorillard tobacco works, Jersey City, the most curious was this: That a fragment of iron tore from the basement through the floor of the first story, through the floor

of the second story, through the floor of the third story and there killed a factory girl. Norah McCarthy was not the only victim. James Delaney, the engineer, was crushed into pulp as he sprang to shut off the machinery, which was running wild. The big driving wheel had been his toy, his servant, his friend. He had been as proud of it as if he had made it. Two other factory girls were seriously injured. Mary Hicks had both legs broken and was hurt internally. Margaret Dillon was crushed by bricks that a piece of the wheel tore out of a thick wall as easily as a circus rider jumps through a paper-covered hoop. The building was damaged to the extent of \$10,000.

It all happened at No. 11 First street, a huge building in which 1,000 girls and 200 men work every day at snuff making. The governor belt, which regulates the speed of the engines in the basement, broke apart, and the machinery began to run. Instead of whirling noiselessly, the monster driving wheel showed terrifying symptoms. The prodigious centrifugal strain all those tons of metal were spread out, preparatory to bursting asunder as the mass revolved. And burst the great wheel did, even as Engineer Delaney's fingers reached the main valve. One part of it broke through the front wall, making a breach big enough

for a loaded wagon to pass through. Delaney was crushed by a piece which made a similar hole in the rear wall. The fragment that tore through to the third floor made a series of holes twenty feet in diameter. From the turmoil of pounding metal in the wrecked engine room arose, through these holes, a great volume of steam; and many of the factory girls would probably have been scalded to death if Foreman John Franklin had not risked his life to reach the main valve and shut off the power.

TRIED TO CREMATE HER THREE CHILDREN. A Mother, Believed to Be Insane, Pours Oil on the Floor and Sets Fire to It.

Mrs. Margaret O'Brien, thirty-six years of age, of No. 127 Halstead street, Jersey City, is detained at Police Headquarters in that city awaiting an examination as to her mental condition. On Monday night she poured oil all over the carpet of her sleeping room in which were her three children, aged seven, five and three, and set fire to it. Fortunately a neighbor in the tenement discovered the blaze and extinguished it before harm was done.

MEASLES AND ACCIDENT MAR THE SAILING OF THE GRANT.



Officers and Families Ready to Go Aboard the Transport Grant.

Twenty-six women and children leave to-day for Manila on the United States transport Grant. They are the wives, sisters, sons and daughters of officers of the Fourth Regular Infantry, which goes to reinforce General Otis in the Philippines. The grant is the first of a series of transports which will be sent to the Philippines to establish an American colony and set up homes in American fashion in the new possession. "Good luck to the Grant! May she not be a horrid ship!" With this wish following her the United States transport Grant's twin screw began reversing at 8:30 o'clock last night, backing her way from the foot of Pacific street, Brooklyn. But hardly had the vessel begun to move when bad luck befell her. It happened when the four-inch steel hawser on the starboard side slackened and fouled the starboard screw. No one noticed the mishap until the hawser had made three or four turns about the screw. Then the laxer snapped, and the starboard engine refused to work. Three tugs towed the transport to an anchorage off Liberty Island, and a diver was sent for to unwind the broken hawser. A finer transport has not come to this port, and the fear that the Grant might develop into a horror ship arose not from any fault of the ship, but from the fact that two cases of measles had been discovered among the men of the Seventeenth Regiment, and measles when soldiers are huddled together between decks is a dread shipmate. The disease was discovered by the regimental surgeon while the battalion, consisting of companies B, G, M and L, was on board. The two cases were in Company I, and the men were promptly isolated. When the battalion, in command of Major Rogers, reached Westchester yesterday morning there were two new cases in the same company, and two other men were ill. As soon as the disease was discovered Major Rogers was notified at Governor's Island, and the battalion was held until examination could be made. Two surgeons from the Army Building conducted the examination. The two men having the disease were sent to the hospital at Governor's Island, and the four others who were ill, and after a conference the battalion was sent on board the Grant. The surgeon attached to the battalion said: "Measles on shipboard is no more dangerous than in barracks or in camp," but the surgeons of the Fourth Infantry and the ship's surgeons took a different view of it and they watched the infected men carefully. Captain George D. De Shon, chief medical officer of the expedition, said: "It is a dangerous disease when men are quar-

Terrible Epidemic of La Grippe Is Now Raging in All Parts of the United States, Striking Down Its Victims Everywhere.

HIGH AND LOW, RICH AND POOR, GREAT AND SMALL, ARE FALLING, ONE BY ONE.

The Greatest Scourge of the Century is Feared.

La grippe has always been a peculiarly fatal disease. Its ravages are not so alarming as diphtheria or so much dreaded as smallpox, but its number of victims is greater than either. Silently—insidiously—it gathers in its fearful harvest of precious lives. It does not spread from man to man like a contagious disease, nor does it belong to limited localities like malaria. It is in the air everywhere. It is of climatic origin. No man can escape from it, no woman is safe from it. The remedy upon which the Doctor has relied for the cure of la grippe for over forty years is Pe-ru-na. Pe-ru-na is a scientific catarrh specific. It cures catarrh whether acute or chronic. La grippe is simply acute catarrh, which sometimes rages as an epidemic. Almost everybody knows that Pe-ru-na will cure acute catarrh. But not many know that la grippe is simply acute catarrh. If they did they would use Pe-ru-na with the same surety of a cure as in any other case of acute catarrh. But the people are quick to learn. Already the news is rapidly spreading that Pe-ru-na is a prompt and unfailing remedy for la grippe. The demand for Pe-ru-na North, South, East and West, is taxing the utmost facilities of the drug trade. The present epidemic of la grippe will increase this demand four-fold. The resources for the manufacture of Pe-ru-na are unlimited. This extraordinary demand may exceed the possible supply of it. Every person, especially every family, should provide themselves at once with a supply of this well-tested remedy for la grippe. Pe-ru-na has been the regular prescription of Dr. Hartman for over forty years. It has become the safeguard of thousands of households. In the midst of this epidemic no one should fail to take a dose of Pe-ru-na before each meal, to guard against the possibility of an attack. Those stricken with the disease should begin with teaspoonful doses of Pe-ru-na every hour, and continue until the acute symptoms subside, after which two teaspoonful doses four or five times a day will be sufficient to continue the treatment until complete recovery.

LOSSES OF THE YEAR.

Many Were Mysterious—What the Principal Cause Has Been.



The number of sudden and mysterious deaths during the past year has been appalling. We do not refer to those who fell in the war. Thousands of prominent men and women have died suddenly or mysteriously. Why? The doctors' certificates do not tell the reason, for too often the real cause is far back of what is given as the immediate cause of death. The thousands are certified as having died of pneumonia. Now pneumonia is almost always the final symptom of kidney disease. The lungs have never been known to clog up if the kidneys were in a healthy condition, because all the clogging matter which gets into the lungs would be thrown out of the system by another channel, viz., through the kidneys. You perhaps have never thought of this, but it is true. Thousands of others are said to have died of heart failure. Why does the heart fail? Because it gets worn out in trying to pump the blood through the system; the work is too great. But why does the blood circulate so poorly? Because it is loaded with poisons. It is the duty of the kidneys to expel these poisons, but because they are so weakened they cannot expel them. Is this not clear? Is it not a simple reason? Unfortunately, it is true. There has never been known but one discovery which acts directly upon the kidneys and which will keep them in perfect condition. That discovery known to chemists, scientists, physicians and the world generally is Warner's Safe Cure. And it is known to the world quite as generally as is Bright's disease, which it cures. It has special properties which have special effect upon the kidneys. It has proven this in numberless cases and it is just as effectual to-day as it has ever been in the past. If the kidneys were healthy and strong, there would be comparatively little pneumonia or heart failure, but the kidneys, those quiet little organs at the lower portion of the body, like the heart, are working day and night and easily get out of order, and even when they rebel they do not make any demonstration over it; they seldom give pain; they work along and do the best they can. But they none the less undermine the life and cause disease and often death. Look, therefore, to your kidneys, and guard them if you would guard your life. You can't afford to neglect these most important organs of the body. You ought to aid them, to assist them constantly. They are grateful for any help and they respond readily.

Sale

Men's Trousers. About 450 Men's Trousers—of fine heavy weight cassimeres—silk mixtures—double—twisted tweeds—for quick sale—we say

Three Dollars, Formerly \$4, \$5 and \$6.

WM. VOGEL & SON THE GREAT NEW YORK CLOTHIERS, Broadway & Houston St.

Dirt breeds Disease.

Pearline Steamships.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO BERMUDA. 48 hours by elegant steamer. Front unknown. Malaria impossible. FOR WINTER CRUISES, GO TO WEST INDIES. PORTO RICO. 30 days' trip, 20 days in the tropics. A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents for QUEBEC S. S. CO., Limited, 39 Broadway, New York, or Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 B'way, N. Y.

CUBA—PORTO RICO.

Express forwarded on all mail and fastest steamships. THE CUBAN & PORTO RICAN EXPRESS CO., 140 Broadway, N. Y.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, PAINTS, CATHARTIC, MEDICINE, ARTICLES FOR THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES for the above will be received at the office of the DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, No. 148 East 20th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1899. For further particulars, see CITY RECORD. PROPOSALS FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, PAINTS, CATHARTIC, MEDICINE, ARTICLES FOR THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES for the above will be received at the office of the DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, No. 148 East 20th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1899. For further particulars, see CITY RECORD. PROPOSALS FOR MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES TO BE DELIVERED ONCE. SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES for the above will be received at the office of the DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, No. 148 East 20th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1899. For further particulars, see CITY RECORD. PROPOSALS FOR SALT PORK IN BARRELS, FAMILY MEATS, FOR THE KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, FOR THE YEAR 1899. SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES for the above will be received at the office of the DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, No. 148 East 20th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1899. For further particulars, see CITY RECORD. PROPOSALS FOR GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FUEL, COAL, GAS, &c., FOR THE YEAR 1899. SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES for the above will be received at the office of the DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, No. 148 East 20th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1899. For further particulars, see CITY RECORD. PROPOSALS FOR DESTRUCTION AND REMOVAL OF ALL ROACHES AND WATER BUGS FROM THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT BY THE PROCESS OF THE BROWN INSECTICIDE COMPANY, DURING THE YEAR 1899. SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES for the above will be received at the office of the DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, No. 148 East 20th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1899. For further particulars, see CITY RECORD. PROPOSALS FOR DESTRUCTION AND REMOVAL OF ALL ROACHES AND WATER BUGS FROM THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT BY THE PROCESS OF THE BROWN INSECTICIDE COMPANY, DURING THE YEAR 1899. SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES for the above will be received at the office of the DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, No. 148 East 20th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1899. For further particulars, see CITY RECORD.